



FEA Performance Management Performance Management Group (PMG)

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April 13, 2005





Agenda

- Submitted Questions
- Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Overview
 - FEA Reference Models
 - PRM (Performance Reference Model)
 - ConOps
 - Focus on Results
- Current Challenges
- FEA PMO Activities
- Potential Areas for Improvement
- FEA Partners



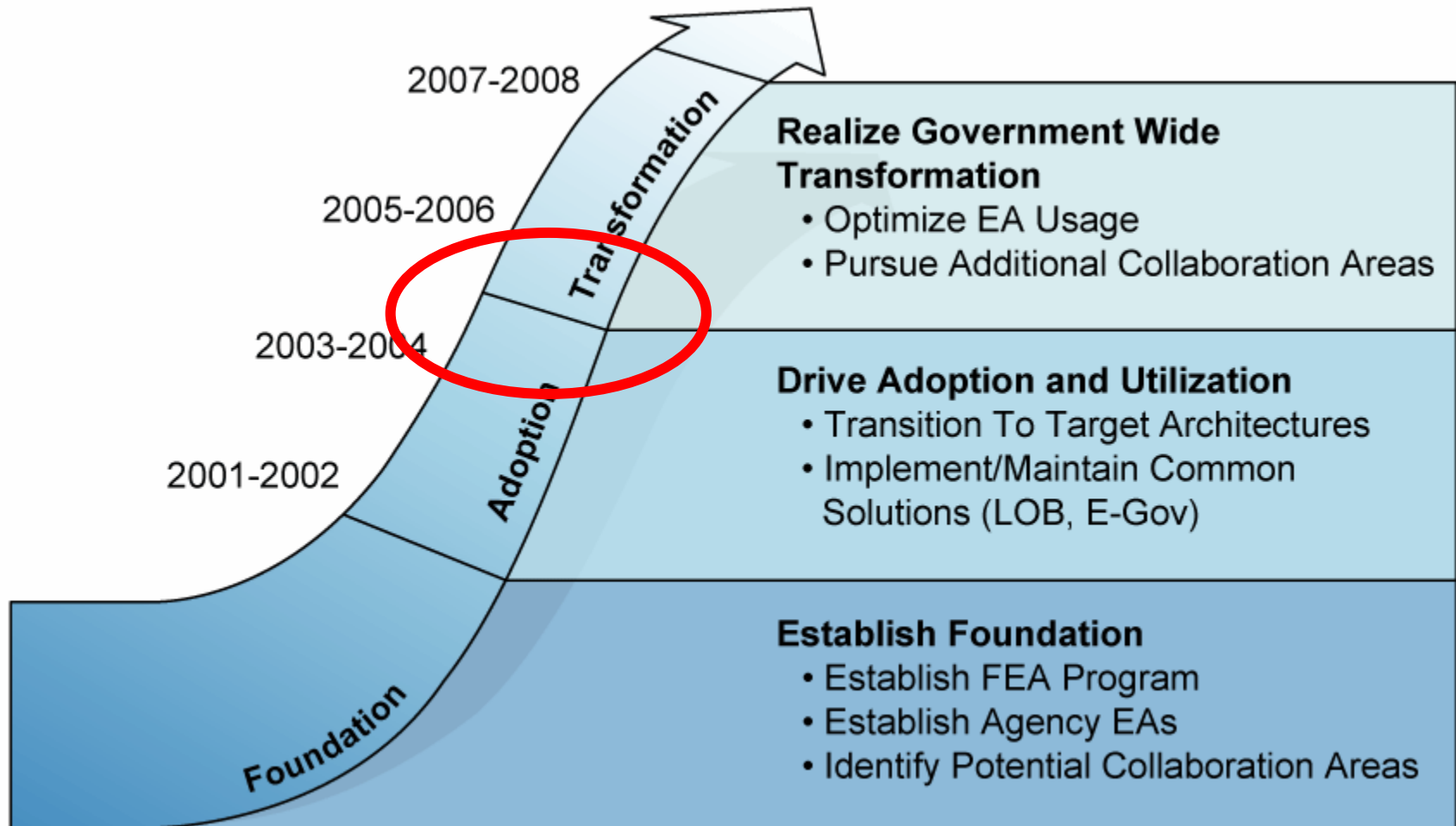
Submitted Questions

Submitted questions were categorized into three areas:

1. **PRM – Performance Reference Model**
 - Do you view the PRM & other reference models as basically complete? Do you see them utilized at the agency or program level?
 - What are OMB's impressions of Agency submissions of Table I.C.1 and I.C.2?
 - Can OMB revise the structure of the tables? They make comparison and generation of graphs difficult.
 - Line of sight: is that possible with limited information provided in the table?
 - Using the PRM within the exhibit 300 reinforces the notion of stove pipes? Does OMB recognize this? How does OMB plan to address the entire agency IT portfolio?
 - For the mission results, do these need to be included in the APP?
 - For the customer results, they are the same as the mission results. Are these the customers of the programs supported by the IT initiative?
 - How does an agency show an integrated IT solution that supports multiple programs? One to many and many-to-many
 - Does OMB plan to revise its Enterprise Architecture Assessment, If so, what aspects of the Assessment will be updated, What is the update schedule, How will OMB include input from the agencies on both the existing and revised Assessments
2. **PART – Program Assessment Rating Tool**
 - What is the prevailing view of IT's contribution?
 - How visible are major IT initiatives in means and strategies for the major programs?
 - Of the PART assessments completed, what are the percentages by assessment category: Effective, Moderately Effective, Adequate, Ineffective, Results not demonstrated
 - For the assessments completed, what were the funding changes (+ or -) by assessment category?
 - What are some of the things that OMB believes needs to be improved?
 - In the age of PART and PMA, how is the APP used in OMB?
 - By whom and for what purpose?
3. **Performance Management - General**
 - What support is there for developing best practices and lessons learned? Any examples?
 - Are OMB and Congress (GAO) in agreement on performance management?
 - What mechanisms are being used to move to outcome-oriented agency/program performance? Rewards? Penalties?
 - How does OMB interpret the performance measures?
 - What is the state of performance-based budgeting?



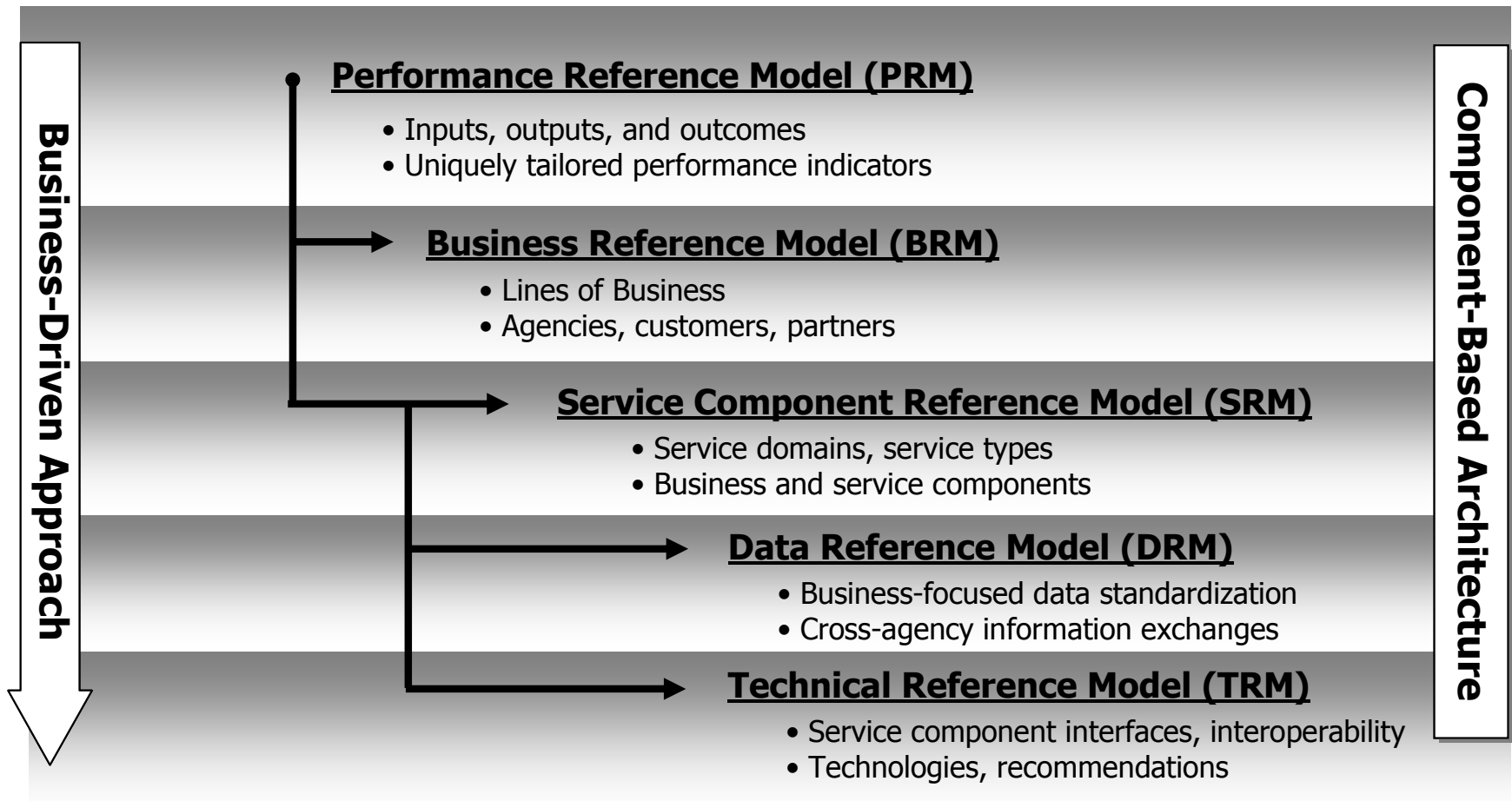
FEA Roadmap to Government Transformation





FEA Reference Models

The FEA Reference Model structure

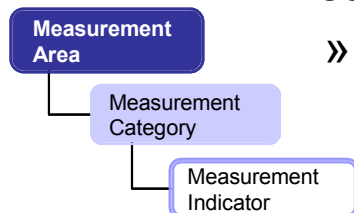




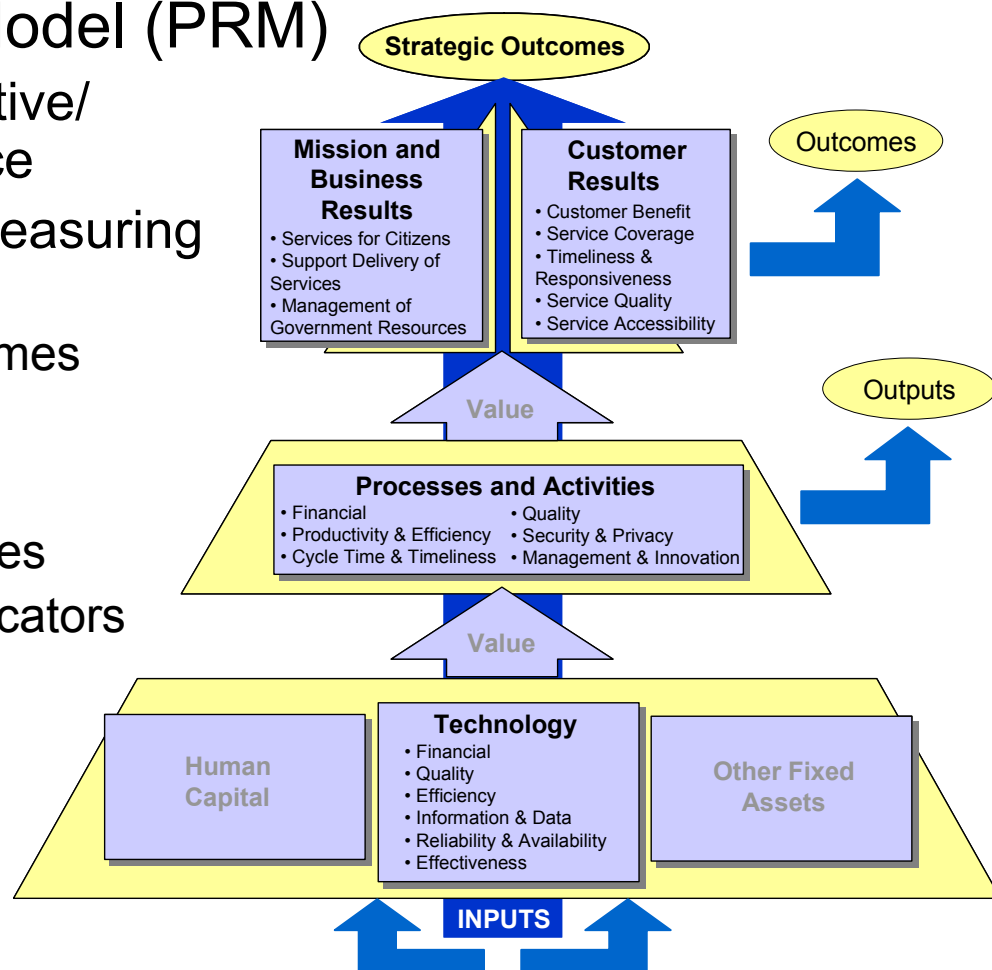
PRM – Performance Reference Model

- Performance Reference Model (PRM)

- Focused on assessing initiative/ investment level performance
- Addresses consistency in measuring performance via:
 - Inputs -> Outputs -> Outcomes
- Structured around:
 - Measurement areas
 - Measurement categories
 - » Measurement indicators

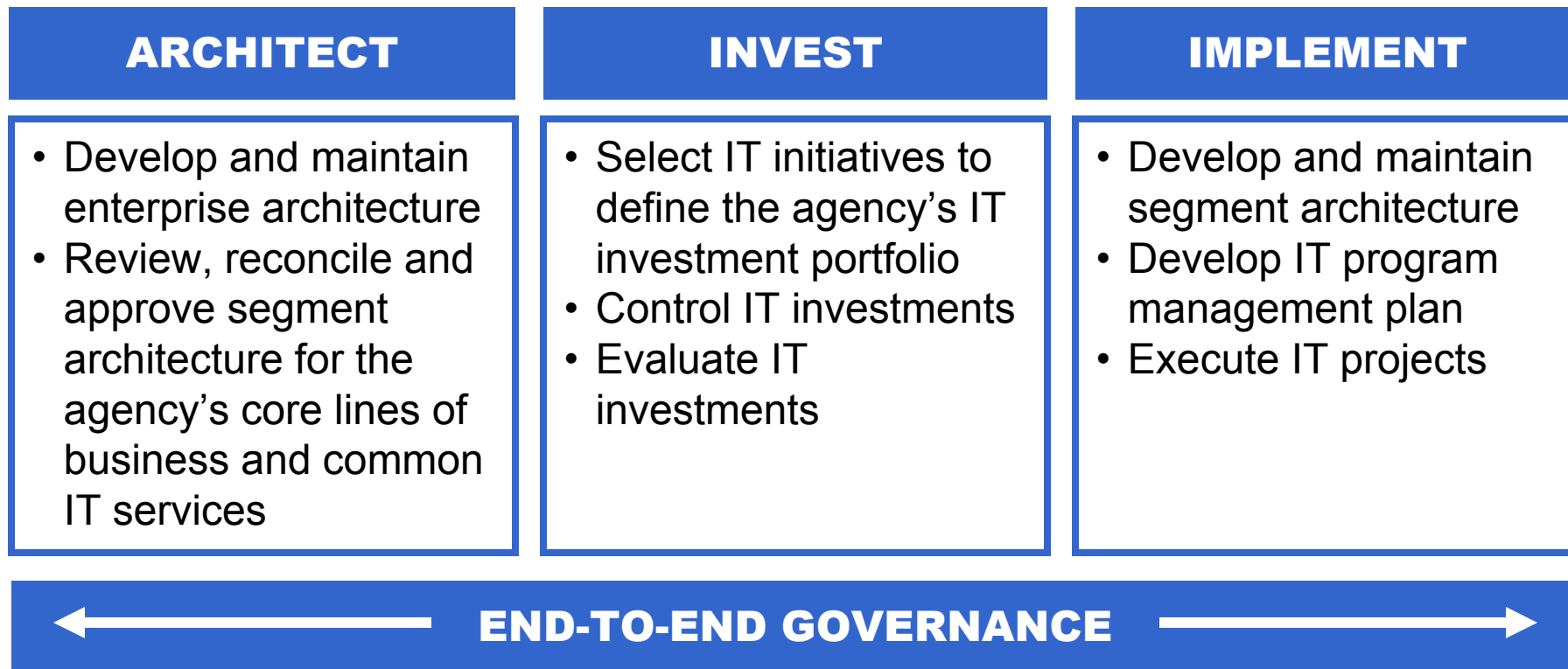


- Information captured via the OMB Exhibit 300



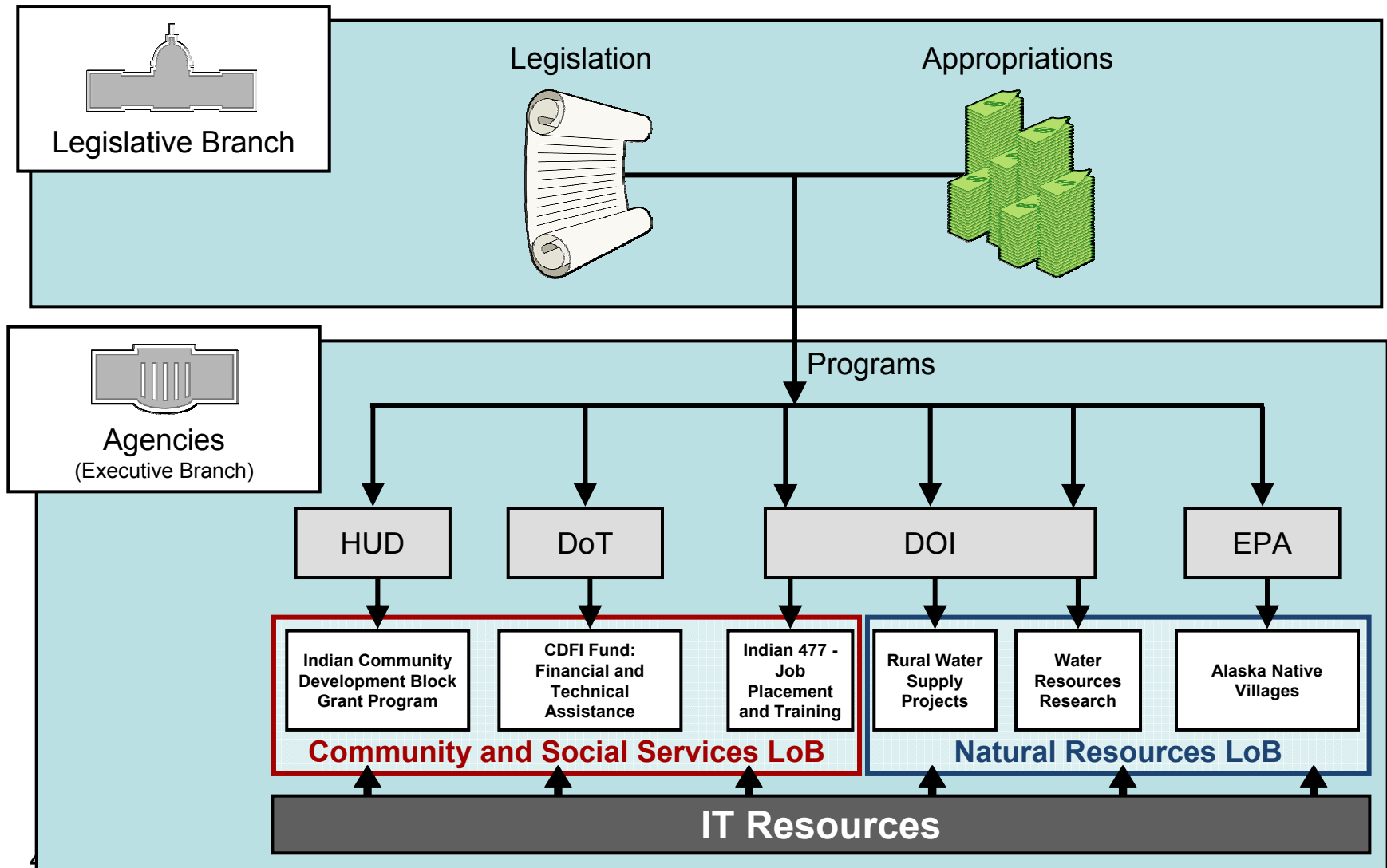


ConOps



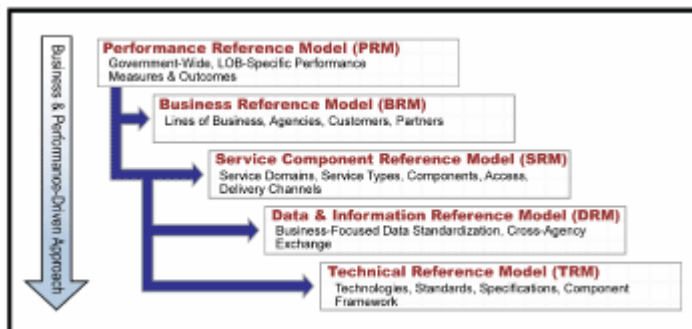


Programs and LoB's

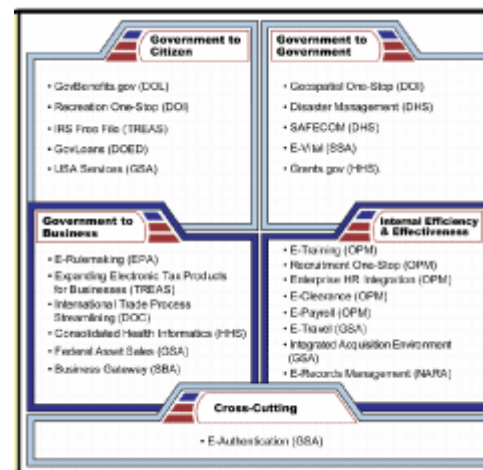




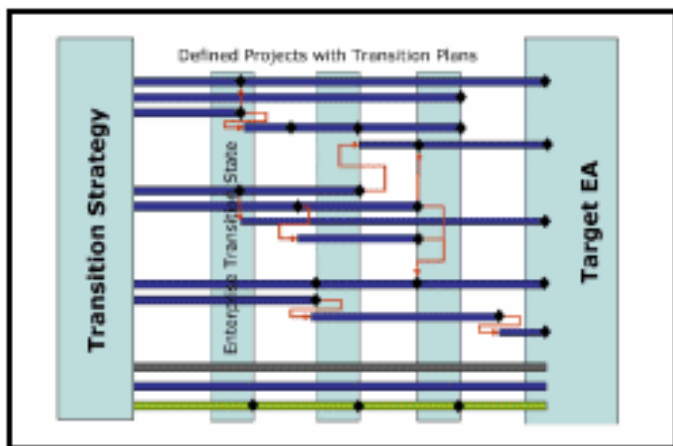
Focus on Results



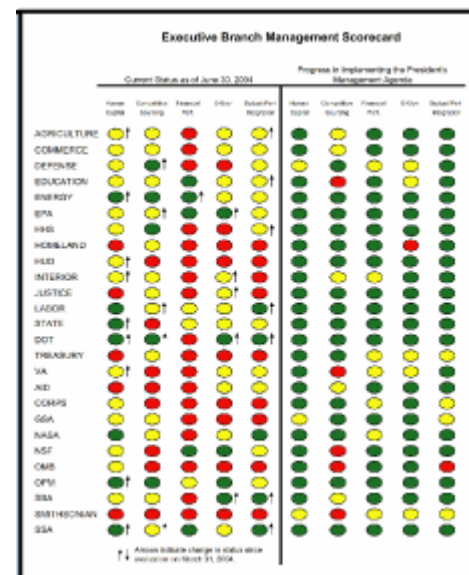
Federal Enterprise Architecture



PART



EA Assessments and Transition Planning



PMA Scorecard



Current Challenges

- Challenges exist in the current Federal Performance Management (PM) environment:
 - Various methods capture performance measurement information (PMA Scorecard, GPRA, PART, & PRM)
 - OMB is studying the linkage between the performance of programs (PART) and the performance of the supporting investments (PRM).
 - Potential disconnect:
 - IT/EA community primarily utilizes the PRM
 - Program/business community relies on PART
 - Exhibit 300 captures performance information only about “major” investments versus entire IT portfolio
 - Differences among methods:
 - Metrics structure, terminology, and what is being measured



FEA PMO Activities

• FEA Mission, Vision, and Goals

FEA MISSION

Develop and use the Federal Enterprise Architecture to improve government efficiency and effectiveness

VISION

The Federal Enterprise Architecture Practice is the cornerstone for the design, development and implementation of information resources government-wide

GOALS

1. Improve utilization of government information resources to focus on core agency mission and service delivery to citizens by using the FEA.
2. Enhance cost savings and cost avoidance through a mature FEA government-wide.
3. Increase cross-agency and inter-government collaboration.

2005 Strategic Initiatives

- Articulate FEA Value and Build Trust with EA Partners
 - Refine the FEA Value Proposition
 - Develop and Implement a Communications Strategy
 - Gather and Share EA Case Studies
- **Evolve the FEA to Drive Results**
 - ~~Establish and Implement a Governance Framework~~
 - Link the PRM to the PART Framework
 - Align Enterprise Architecture to Agency Strategic Planning
 - Complete the Development of the Data Reference Model (DRM)
 - Engineer the FEA to Standardize Linkages between Reference Models
 - Guide the Development of the Security and Privacy Profile
 - Launch a Records Management Profile
 - Create a Geospatial Profile
- Develop and Evolve the Lines of Business and Other Collaborative Opportunities
 - Support the Identification of New Lines of Business
 - Support the IT Security Line of Business
 - Guide Agency Transition Planning Toward Common Solutions
 - Support the Integration of the E-Government and LoB Initiative Architectures
 - Enhance the Value and Business Benefits of Collaboration Tools
- Measure EA Value with the EA Assessment Program

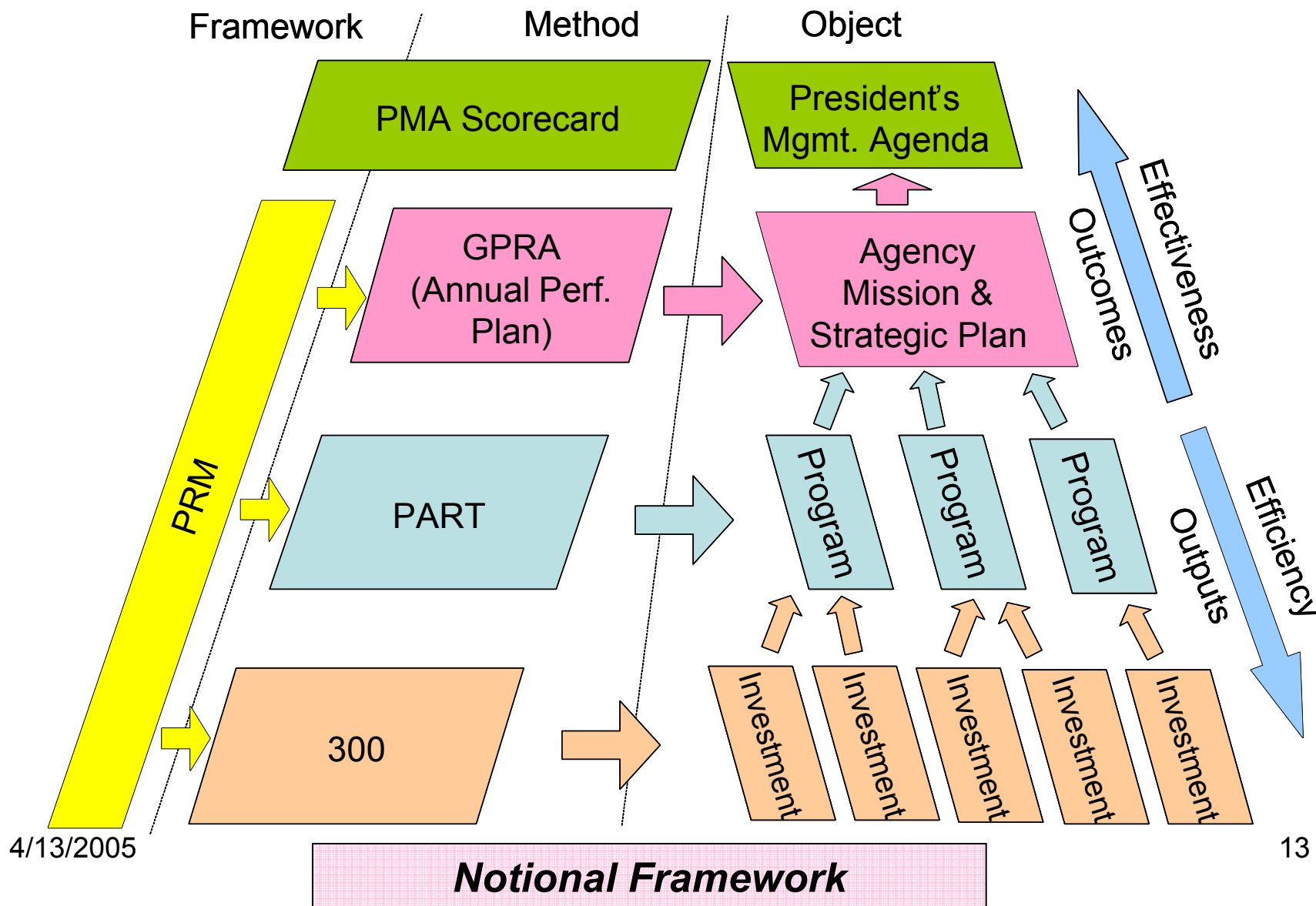


FEA PMO Activities (cont'd)

- One of four key strategic FEA PMO priority areas is to “Evolve the FEA to Drive Results”
- The strategic initiative “Link the PRM to the PART Framework” has been identified to support this through:
 - High level actions
 - Performing a gap analysis between the PRM and PART
 - Identifying areas of alignment between the PRM and PART
 - Providing recommendations to improve effectiveness of both the PRM and the PART
 - Benefits
 - Ensuring a common measurement framework is used to measure IT investment contribution to program performance
 - Bringing IT into the context of strategic program decision-making
 - Establishing a link between IT investment and mission (through programs and lines of business) to demonstrate results



FEA PMO Activities (cont'd)





Potential Areas for Improvement

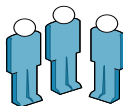
- High-level improvement areas could include:
 - Establishing the linkage between lines of business, programs, and IT investments
 - Establishing consistency of PART and PRM performance measurement terms and definitions
 - Aligning PART and PRM measures with GPRA
 - Developing recommendations for the evolution of the interaction between the PART and PRM
 - Incorporating the review of IT investments into the PART assessment
 - Evaluate options/methods for collecting performance management information



FEA Partners

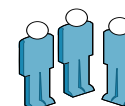
Program Officials

- Demand from CIOs an adequate ROI
- See the CIO as a strategic partner
- Think strategically and long-term



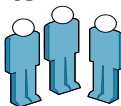
CIOs

- Embrace the strategic objectives of your business partners
- Focus on bridging the gap between business and IT
- Focus on process



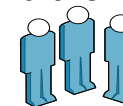
Architects

- Enable the CIO to facilitate change in the program areas
- Manage the process to define the enterprise architecture elements



Vendors

- Help the government define the bigger picture in IT
- Determine how your contracts/projects fit into the agency's EA and the FEA





For Further Information
www.egov.gov